Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 16, 1856. No. 16

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so c nstructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealter, Va.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.

Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Prest.

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

SALES OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—WILL BE sold on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington. There are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out-houses, Overseers house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the ballance at one, two and three years credit with interest from sale—for the other property all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C, any information will be given.

C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.

Dec. 24, 1855. 11—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the sard Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.

Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.

January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.

January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

SALE OF TRUNK AND VALUABLE CONTENTS.—Will be sold at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, on Tuesday 15th January, one Trunk and contents, formerly the property of Thos. W. Wright, of Nash county—forfeited to the Company.

By order of the President and Board of Directors,

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Raleigh, Dec 26, 1855. 11—td.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover County, qualified as executors of the last will of E. B. Dudley, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

C. H. DUDLEY,
W. H. DUDLEY, } Ex'rs.

Dec 24, 1855. 11—td.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY.
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President*.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President*.
John C. Patridge, *Secretary*.
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*.
J. Hersman, *General Agent*.

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee*.

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y*.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.

E. L. HARDING.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.—Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable rms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly own-l by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 res on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene es unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this antation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This antation is favorably situated, being within seven miles Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five iles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long own as one of the most valuable in this portion of the ate.

E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. all soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his ALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He eems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the mount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. s to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, own, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all o respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be own with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner pring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly aluable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a ritten permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all ases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain ne copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 ents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 ents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 ols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—AKFIELD, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

** The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.

Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * *. Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE,
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE ENSUING TERM FOR 1856 WILL OPEN ON the 1st Monday in January.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Richardson, Principals.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Stone, Assistant Principals.
Mr. R. J. Taylor and Miss M. L. Towsley, Assistants, respectively of the male and female departments, which are distinct, occupying different buildings in opposite parts of the town.

Mr. Stone is a graduate of Burlington University, and has been Principal of the Royalton Institute for several years past.

The former friends of Miss M. E. Stone will recognize her in Mrs. Stone.

Miss J. is a graduate of Troy Female Seminary.

Expenses as heretofore, and one-half payable in advance. Catalogues sent on application to the Principal.

December 4, 1855. 5—t15J.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.

Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855.

☞ **THE KANE HOUSE** ☜

Re-Opened, on the CASH plan.

Every Delicacy of the Season served at all hours.
(See Bill of Fare.)
N. B.—Claggett's Superior Ale on draught.

104—tf.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.

Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.

October 23, 1855. 96—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee*.

August 21, 1855. 78

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, w McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jan own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil ıgton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

SELECT SCHOOL,
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, LOCATED IN GRANVILLE CO., N. C., about 9 miles South of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles Southwest of Lynesville depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence, in the community. Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of board and tuition for a session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

The Principal, having been engaged in teaching for the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first institutions in the State, is, of course known, to some extent, in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C.

Oct. 31, 1855. 1097—w3m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, stuated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.

LEMUEL E. HARDY.

September 1, 1855 82—tf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.

November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON.
T. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 83—tf.

[illegible] (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

NOT DEAD!

THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!

A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns; it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this co-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUSSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16. 1854. 44—tf

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh N. v. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements, in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to

WM. WHITE, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard

INTOLERANCE AND PROSCRIPTION.

"Civil and religious freedom go hand in hand, and in no country can much of the one long exist, without producing a corresponding portion of the other. No despotism, therefore, is so complete, as that which imposes ecclesiastical as well as political restriction."—COLTON'S LACON.

On this day, banishing as it does 1855, and ushering in upon the world a New Year, we are induced by the reflections it instinctively suggests, to retrospect the past, and to contemplate the immediate and remote future; to know how we have been affected by the former, and to judge how, probably, we shall be affected by the latter, as individuals, and as a component part of the body politic. While Nature, from her bounteous cornucopia, has amply repaid the toil of the husbandman, and the artisan and laborer have been active in their employments in adorning the Republic with the rich monuments of their skill and her prosperity; and no war has entailed upon us the direful effects of bloodshed, desolate fields, and pillaged cities; we have been contented with the victory of peace, and to view, without envy, "red ruin" in the distant Crimea; yet the patriot, remembering "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," scans the horizon of his country's hopes, to see if aught mars the azure concave. New resolves, originating in a conviction of a previous career of folly, madness, and infatuation, have been inflexibly formed—recent political dogmas have undergone the brief test of experience, and proved valueless—men's minds have radically changed—political fallacies have been thoroughly exposed, and the wheels of government have performed their harmonious revolutions, notwithstanding the factious efforts of modern innovators. This, then, is a most auspicious time to reprobate dangerous tenets; to proclaim those truths which a clear conscience must approve—illustrated in the mighty progress of the nation, from the dawn of its existence to the present period of its healty and vigorous age. How to preserve intact the Union, and to foster a spirit of abiding attachment to the sacred principles upon which it was so grandly constructed, should ever be the engrossing thought of the patriotic masses.

Our political system was not the work of a moment, nor was it the offspring of visionary and ill-informed men; but, on the contrary, it required the calm and all-absorbing study of long and patient days, and toilsome nights, by the chosen sages of America, whose wisdom and fame are inseparably and imperishably interwoven with its very framework. The widest freedom, compatible with the rights of society was justly established, and guards and sufficient guarantees were thrown around it, to protect it from degenerating into the violence of natural and unrestrained liberty, or merging into an irresponsible and all-controlling despotism. The master minds who reared this symmetrical structure, and gave it that touch of beauty, which an admiring world acknowledges as the only model of a republican government extant, saw with prophetic ken, the dangers to which it would doubtless be exposed, and provided necessary safe-guards to ward them off. So long as this wise chart of civil and religious liberty is piously observed and respected, no commotion can disturb our harmony and concord; for the remedy is happily provided for the evil or ill.—So long, too, as popular feeling peremptorily rejects the stealthy spirit of innovation that lurks in the demagogue's heart, no emergency can arise to overthrow and demolish its holy bulwarks. In this instrument are enunciated with the philosophy of self-evident truth, those fundamental doctrines which must inevitably form the ground-work of every republican government; they are as essential to its existence, as food is necessary to preserve life, and to infuse proper energy and strength into the body. Destroy them, and the flood-gates of anarchy and civil convulsion are thrown wide open, and the desolating tide, gathering force as it rolls on, will engulf beneath its crimson waves the rights of man, as physical strength alone claims the mastery. *Let the principle of religious exclusion be established, and civil disabilities be imposed, and the Constitution under which we live will be but a lacerated bond of union, and a violated, broken covenant between our citizens.* Upon these points I propose to argue.

The framers of the Constitution, with volumes of recorded experience before them, and beholding the admonitions legibly written on the canvass of the past, inserted in that instrument, emphatic provisions, declaring—

1st. "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

2d. That an adopted citizen, after he shall have been naturalized seven years is eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, and after a period of nine years to a seat in the national Senate."

These provisions of the Constitution, except by the Native Americans of 1844, whose paucity of numbers made them contemptible, have been concurred in by the Whig and Democratic parties, until very recently the former, abandoning its old measures of public policy, has ingloriously sold itself, body and soul, to a midnight conspiracy, made base and ignoble by oaths, and cabalistic signs, and grips, and pass-words, to plunge deep into the vitals of its glorious principles, the "murderous stiletto." Issuing from its secluded council-chambers, the potent decree of its votaries, it seeks to accomplish through the ballot-box the self-destructive object of its organization. The battle-shout of its oath-bound members as they rush wildly and frantically from their culverts, is, "DOWN WITH THE CONSTITUTION WHICH GUARANTIES TO EVERY MAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND TO EVERY ADOPTED CITIZEN WELL-DEFINED RIGHTS." Such doctrines are suicidal to our interests; dangerous in their inception, and fearfully destructive in their execution. Carry them out, and the sceptre will have departed forever from Judah. Let us uphold the Constitution; for its beauty once marred and defaced, can never be restored to its pristine grandeur, or doric strength.

The question then that presents itself for our consideration is, Will any benefit be derived from the proposed change of the organic law, or should it stand as it is? Weighty indeed is the subject—agitating matters of alarming import, and threatening consequences too fearful to lightly contemplate.—Two pillars in the constitutional edifice are to be taken away, impairing its stability, and doubting the workmanship of its original builders. Will they still leave it strong? and were they superfluous in its construction? There was no unnecessary work lavished upon this stately fabric, but every column rose to the sublime proportion of a glorious principle, not to be omitted without vastly weakening its strength and durability. Then, as patriots, let us examine the evils complained of, and see if we cannot devise some safe remedy for their correction; see if the unjustifiable and unwarrantable means now used, cannot be exchanged for a better and surer panacea than the violent poison you would infuse into the body politic. In regard to foreigners, I shall be very brief, and dwell first, and at more length upon the Catholic question, as I conceive it to be the most dangerous of the two.

Various British monarchs imposed upon Catholics civil disabilities of the most tyrannical character, and utterly repugnant to the jurisprudence of all good law-givers; making their property unsafe, and proscribing them from offices of trust and profit. Know Nothingism can find its parallel in the rude and superstitious ages of English bigotry. Under William Prince of Orange, or William III, so bitter and relentless was the persecution for religious opinions, that the Catholic was almost deprived of every right of citizenship. Despised, denounced, plundered, and watched, he was scarcely secure in his chapel, while administering spiritual food to his little flock. By degrees, however, public opinion became more enlightened; the flagrant character of the wrongs imposed on the Romanists were admitted; and in 1829, under George IV, the Catholic Relief Bill expunged the odious statutes, and they were put on nearly the same footing with Protestants. Know Nothingism, more illiberal and contracted than the present government of Great Britain, would inaugurate exploded English laws in our governmental policy. Of our Republic, we have proudly boasted, that it "gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance," and that the exile and the dissenter from established forms of worship, can here find an asylum from oppression.

This opposition to Catholics, and desire to exclude them from office, is based upon the absurd and exploded plea, of their owing temporal allegiance to the Pope. This allegation, so often reiterated by the Know Nothing press, has been as often refuted by the disinterested faith. It is true, in bygone ages, when none knew no other religion but her own, and had acquired by her members a preponderating influence over the destiny of the European world, she used it for the furtherance of her ambitious ends. Monarchs often voluntarily submitted to her sceptre, and solicited her aid in their enterprises. Her gross strength made her despotic in her government, and she transcended the limits of all spiritual authority, until checked by the Reformation. A diversity of religious sentiment is the only safe-guard nations have against ecclesiastical domination and tyranny. To claim for the Pope in this enlightened period the high prerogative of governing his followers in their civil relations to their governments, is so preposterous as to be unworthy of contradiction. The Catholic University of Paris, in reply to Mr. Pitt in 1789, in relation to the temporal power of the Pope, said: "Neither the Pope, nor the Cardinals, nor any body of men, nor any person of the Church of Rome, can, by virtue of the keys, absolve, or release the subjects of the King of England from the oath of their allegiance." Without further quotations, I will say, the same answers were given by the Universities of Douay, Louvais, Acala, Salamanca, and Valadolid. This satisfactory and reliable authority of the Church, should silence all who *honestly* entertain fears on this point. Again, I repeat, such political power was only used in the Dark Ages, when superstition ascribed supernatural characters to ecclesiastics; then king John yielded his kingdom to the Papal See; now the tiara only finds security in its own dominions, under the shadow of French arms. In this country our Catholic citizens have shown their valor and patriotism on every battle-field—from the Revolution to the war with Catholic Mexico—and our legislation, too, bears the impress of their statesmanship. Senator Crittenden, of Ky., admits the loyalty of the Catholics to our government, and persistently advocates the rejection of that plank from his platform.

It is urged with a pertinacity truly astonishing, that their numbers are augmenting so rapidly that shortly they will obtain that ascendency we should so sadly deprecate. He who reasons thus is a poor logician, and his hypothesis is an exceedingly bad one. The statistics of the growth of Churches in this country clearly attest the fallacy of the supposition, and incontestably prove the greater numerical strength of several Protestant denominations over the Catholics. In Louisiana, the Catholics a few years ago, were more numerous than all other persuasions; now they are weaker than the Methodists and Baptists. The weapons which have been used in this ecclesiastical contest for supremacy were, TRUTH, REASON, AND ARGUMENT, and they have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of Protestants. They have planted their standard on the very citadel of Catholicism, humbled, and almost broken it down, and even now its folds float in triumph over the Indian in his wild wilderness. No intrigue and secret plottings have effected this reformation, but truth has accomplished the mighty result.

Religious toleration is secured to us all by our Constitution, and so long as it exists, we can defy the "bigot's torch, the tyrant's chain." Centuries ago, when Britain was one vast forest, and its government a heptarchy, Ethelbert received Augustin in these words, showing a true nobleness of soul, amid surrounding Paganism: "Your words and your promises sound fairly; but inasmuch as they are new and unproven, I cannot entirely yield my confidence to them, and abandon the principles so long maintained by my ancestors. Nevertheless, you may remain here in peace and safety, and as you have travelled so far in order to benefit us, at least as you suppose, I will provide you with every necessary for your support, and you shall have full liberty to preach your doctrines to my subjects." I commend this early example of toleration (sixth century) to the Know Nothing fraternity. The horrors of persecution—the fagot, the stake, the rack, and various instruments of torture, have been named to excite prejudice against the Catholics. Alas, the pages of history record too many evidences of Christians suffering for their faith! From the martyrdom of St. Stephen to the present time the Bible has continued to spread its divine rays far and wide, and Nero and his successors could not extinguish the first glimmerings of its light. Corruptions crept into the Church, and the purifying fires of Wickliffe's and Luther's Reformations, have corrected errors, notwithstanding the persecutions of the times. Persecution will ever build up the condemned cause. The same intolerance on the part of Catholics that disinterred Wickliffe's bones and incinerated them; under Episcopacy, during the reign of Henry VIII, sent Sir Thomas More, and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, to the block; the same spirit, under the cruel edict of "bloody Mary," kindled the fires of Oxford and Smithfield, which enveloped in deathly flames Cranmer, Hooper, Latimer, and Ridley; tried to impose under Charles I, the Liturgy of the English Church on the Presbyterians of Scotland. The sufferings of the pious Covenanters are chronicled on historic page, and can never be forgotten. Presbyterianism warred against Episcopacy under Cromwell, until the Independents for a brief time crushed both. John Bunyan, a poor Baptist Minister, was imprisoned by Charles II for his belief, but from the gloomy walls of his dungeon his Pilgrim's Progress has descended to us, and will be transmitted to the remotest generations. Upon these shores the rigid Puritans of New England persecuted all who differed with them; while Calvert and Roger Williams established that religious freedom whose glorious bulwark is our Constitution. So may it continue through coming time! Long may we adhere to this principle which "gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance," and which alone can secure domestic peace.

A single allusion to foreigners, and I will dismiss the subject. That there are some evils flowing from emigration I will not deny; but that there is also much good resulting from it is evident. The privileges they are to enjoy among us are defined by the Constitution; and I would not deprive them of them. It is principles that constitute Americans, and those are only fit to govern us, whether native or adopted citizens, who are actuated by pure principles, and disinterested patriotism. That Americans are not ruling America, is so false, as to need no denial.—Our foreign population is law-abiding and industrious, building our roads and digging our canals, working our manufactories and clearing our lands, and greatly adding to the wealth of the country by their untiring energy. In times of trial they have espoused our cause, and upheld the majesty of the laws—aye, the blood of the Irishman Batcheldor, was shed in their defence in the streets of Boston. Know Nothingism has shown its gratitude to them, by shouting its wild paean of triumph over the smoking ruins of their homesteads, and the mangled and charred corpses of their brethren. Like the Mountain party and the Girondists of the French Revolution, its creed is blood and its object power; and as France in the language of Byron, "got drunk on blood to vomit crime," so will our government under our Jacobins degenerate into a miserable mobocracy. Let Democratic principles predominate, and this fate will be averted.

Seeing the result of this crusade against the legal rights of adopted citizens—a result foreshadowed in the riots of Cincinnati and Louisville, policy and wisdom urge its discountenance. Convinced by the teachings of history that religious denominations are not to be trusted with the reins of government; that the Catholics are not the only Christian sect that have domineered and tyrranized over weaker denominations, as conclusively proved in the case of the meek and devoted Covenanters, when, as Grahame says, so unsparing was the persecution, that they met in "deep dells, by roc s o'er-canopied, and by the gleam of sheeted lightning, oped the sacred book," and thus,

"Thy persecuted, children, Scotia, foiled
A tyrant's and a bigot's bloody laws."

A few words of warning, and I have done. Admonition will be vain if we do not pause on the brink of the wild abyss, ere taking the fatal leap.—Once extinguish the light of liberty, and there is no "Promethean fire that can its light relume." "Cimmerian darknees" will settle upon us, with no star to illumine the expanse, on which rides our vessel of State, and no compass and chart to direct her to a haven. Civil war, with its indescribable horrors, will crimson our soil with fraternal blood, and the flaming church and chapel will point you to the funeral pyre of freedom. If the Swiss minstrel struck his harp in "sullen agony" over the ruins of Goldan, how great and inexpressible will be our grief over the downfall of our Republic. Regulus sacrificed himself for the good of Rome. Camillus, when the haughty Breinnus demanded gold for Rome's security, drew his sword and showed the astonished barbarian that the Romans ransomed their country, "not with gold, but with steel." Instances of self-[illegible] patriotism [illegible] occurred in the world's history, worthy [illegible] imitation. And do not American lives [illegible] better than themselves? In this land where no tyrant frowns upon us—no standing [illegible] invade our personal rights, and where naught but the people's will is supreme; who so base as to yield it up to intestine strife? Who that has read the contest of the "Roses"—the struggles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, that desires their repetition on this continent? The Amphictyonic council of Greece could not hold her states together, when the seed of alienation was once sown, nor could the subsequent Achaen League, bind the broken bond of Union, and Rome with the greediness of the vulture, fattened on her dominions. Such is the past, and its lessons are worthy of deep study. Alienate the affections of our people by creating castes in society, and proscribing free religious belief, and the first blow is struck towards this result.

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State;
An hour may lay it in the dust: and when
Can man its shattered splendor renovate?
When call its virtues back, and conquer time and fate?"

Then our eagle no more will "bathe his plumage in the thunder's home." The patriot will weep tears of blood over the wreck of this government, lonely like the walls of Palmyra on the burning desert.—Let us turn from this picture, so dark and revolting. With the Constitution for our armor, and its principles inscribed on our banner, our country will be safe from the convulsions innovators would produce, and the ruin fanatics would spread around us. The Republic still looming as a bright column of fire to benighted lands, would incite them to strike for their "long lost liberty." She will extend her arm of protection to the exile and refugee, and welcome them to her fertile fields—to the blessings of a good government. Let us trust there is no Erostratus among us who would destroy this grand edifice, and quench—

"The guiding star of solemn empire."

W. V. G.

Elizabeth City, Jan. 1st, 1856.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF MR. WEBSTER.—When the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" was published by Lord Campbell, some years ago, the distinguished author transmitted a copy of his work to the late Daniel Webster. In acknowledgment of the compliment our illustrious countryman addressed a letter to Lord Campbell, for a copy of which we are indebted to the kindness of his then private secretary, Mr. C. Lanman, to whom Mr. Webster presented the original draft as an autograph souvenir. The letter is eminently characteristic of the lamented statesman's style, principles, and political sentiments, and will be read with especial interest by professional men, and with pleasure by all others.

Nat. Intel.

MY LORD CAMPBELL: Some days of unexpected leisure have given me an opportunity of reading the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" and I feel irresistibly impelled to signify to your Lordship the pleasure and profit which the perusal of the volumes has afforded me. The subject is a noble one, and has been treated according to its merits. The work may be read with advantage by all political and all professional men. The lives which have most interested me are those of Ellesmere and Bacon, Charles York, and the incomparable Somers. All must be gratified to see the title of Ellsmere restored in the person of a worthy and accomplished descendant. As to Bacon, I agree with you that heretofore there has been no just history of his life. Indeed, I doubt whether we shall ever be able to trace the progress of his extraordinary mind. I think his conceptions were without regular progress. A sort of intuition seems to characterize his mental power. Although I do not imagine that he fully comprehended himself, if one may do so, or knew the full extent and consequences of his superiority to the age; and the manner in which he commends himself to the judgment of posterity "some centuries hence," is exceedingly touching. If England had been sunk in the sea the day of his death, Bacon would have made her memory immortal.

The life of Charles York is a tale of deep pathos. One cannot read it without high admiration, sympathy, and heartfelt sorrow. We know not what his future might have been; but how bright that future looked, up to the evil hour in which he took the seals!

But the than of men is Somers. I assure you, my dear Lord, that I have made his character a contemplation and a study. I have collected and perused all that I could find concerning him; and I remember well that before I was admitted to the bar I read his defence of the "Seven Golden Candlesticks" not without tears, and rose from my chair and joined the shouts which conveyed the news of their triumph to the palace of the last of the Stuart Kings.

My Lord, excuse this intrusion. I have the honor of no acquaintance with your Lordship, except a casual introduction and a few minutes conversation in the House of Lords; but your biography of the great men who have had seats on the wool-sack, and the manner in which it has been written, seem to bring congenial professional minds together, and to create a warmth of common feeling between the lovers of true constitutional liberty on both sides of the Atlantic, and Nottingham, and Hardwicks, and Eldon, as great teachers of equity jurisprudence; and Somers and Camden, as intelligent and unterrified asserters of public liberty, will hereafter be held in the same regard, my Lord, by your posterity and mine.

I am, with entire respect, your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the Right Honorable LORD CAMPBELL.

PRESENTIMENTS.—A lady of our acquaintance came from a party late one evening and proceeded to her dressing room. It was intensely hot weather, and as she laid aside her outer garment, she fancied the air of the room was exceedingly close. Every window was open, yet still that faint odor was perceptible and—very objectionable. All at once she went towards a lounge, but had hardly seated herself before she was seized with a fit of trembling, so violent that she was alarmed.

She immediately hurried to the chamber of her little son, where the air seemed clearer, and sat down with him until she felt better. She then returned to the room, thinking she would merely rest on the outside of her bed, but no sooner had she touched it but she again encountered a shock of the nerves, added to a horror that almost overpowered her.

Scarcely knowing what she did, she sent for a male friend (she was alone.) Two persons came immediately, and going to the chamber, the door was found fastened on the inside. It was burst open. Marks of a great hurry were observable—a long sharp bladed knife lay under the couch, and the search ended in the discovery of a huge, murderous negro, who had concealed himself to rob, perhaps to kill. The lady had in her room a large sum of money.

This second case was related by a gentleman. A friend who had not been for years out of his own house later than ten, was induced to stay with him till after twelve. His friend had also left for his inspection a very curious knife which he had bought at auction, and on which he had just marked the initials of his name. After he was gone, our narrator pondered on the strangeness of the circumstance. He thought how singular it was that a man so generally punctual should so far infringe upon his unvarying rules. But soon he grew drowsy and sought the bed, but the moment he laid down he seemed to hear the click of a pistol and started up, wide awake. He searched every part of the room as he thought, and again he essayed to lie down. Click, as he imagined, went the pistol again. Covered with perspiration, for the feeling was very vivid and horrible, he sprang on the floor the second time and stood there, when there came such a terror over him that he hurried from the chamber calling for help.

In a moment help came. No one was there, but a pistol had fallen by the window, which was thrown open, and groans were heard outside. Looking down a height of forty feet, a quivering body could be seen by moonlight. The would-be assassin had sprung therefrom rather than be taken, and probably not estimating the distance.

Now, but for this impression, so strong as to defy even the most minute search, (the thief was hidden between the bed and the wall,) the gentleman would probably have been murdered, the knife left by his friend identified, and (the circumstances of his habits universally known,) considered sufficient proof of his guilt, and he a most estimable man and citizen would in his innocence have expiated his evident crime by a most violent and disgraceful death.

The Gold Coin, or the Little Beggar.

A Story of Real Life on New Year's.

BY [illegible].

The following story is a [illegible]. We ask for it a careful perusal, from all [illegible] young friends.

It was the morning of a new year that had just set, bright, golden and beautiful. The sun glistened like jewelled raiment in the cloudless sun. The chiming of the silvery sounds of the bells struck joyfully upon the listener in every street. The air was cold—though not piercing—bracing, though not biting—just cold enough, in truth, to diffuse life and elasticity into every one that moved.

There was a little girl—a child of poverty—on that new year's morning, walking the streets with the gay crowd that swept past her. Her little feet had grown so numb, encased only in thin shoes, and those badly worn, that she could but with difficulty move one before the other. Her cheeks shook at every step she took, and her lips looked truly purple. Alas! poor Elsie Gray! She was a little beggar.

Just like the old year was the new year to her.—Just like the last year's wants and last year's sufferings were the wants and sufferings of this! The change of the year brought no change in her condition with it. She was poor, her mother was a widow and an invalid, and the child was a poor beggar.

In the old and cheerless room gleamed no bright fires of anniversary. No evergreens, no wreaths, no flowers, save a few old withered ones, decked her time stained walls. There was no sound of merry voices within the door, to say to the Widow Gray—

"A happy new year to you, Mrs. Gray."

Heaven seemed to have walled her and her abode out from the happiness that was all the world's on that festive day of the year. It had provided, to all appearances, no congratulations, no laughter, no gifts, no flowers for them. Why? Were they outcasts? Had they outraged their claims on the wide world's charities? Had they voluntarily shut themselves out from the sunlight of the living creatures around them? No! a SHAME take the world that it must be so answered for them. Mrs. Gray was poor!

Little Elsie stopped at times and breathed her hot breath upon her blue and benumbed fingers, and stamped her tiny feet in their casements with all the force left in them; and then big tears stood trembling in her large blue eyes for a moment, and rolled slowly down her purple cheeks as if they would freeze to them. She had left her mother in bed, sick, exhausted and famishing! What wonder that she cried, even though those hot tears only dripped on the cold pavement. They might as well fall there as elsewhere; the many human hearts that passed her were full as icy and hardened.

She would have turned back to go home, but she thought again of her poor mother, and went on, though where to go she knew not. She was to become a street beggar. Where would street beggars go? What streets are laid out and named and numbered for THEM? Surely, if not home, then where should they go? It was this thought that brought those crystal tears, that started those deep and irrepressible sobs that checked her instant utterance.

A young boy—a bright looking little fellow—chanced to pass her, as she walked and wept and sobbed. He caught the glitter of those tears in the sunshine, and the sight smote his angel heart. He knew not what want and suffering were. He had never known them himself—never once heard of them—knew not even what a real beggar was. He stopped suddenly before Elsie, and asked her the cause of those tears She could make no reply—her heart was too full.

"Has any one hurt you?" asked the feeling little fellow.

She shook her head negatively.

"Have you lost your way?" he persisted.

"No," answered the child quite audibly.

"What is the matter, then?" he asked.

"Mother is poor and sick, and I am cold and hungry. We have nothing to eat. Our room is quite cold, and there is no wood for us. Oh! you do not know all."

"But I *will*," replied the manly boy. "Where do you live?"

"Will you go with me?" asked Elsie, her face brightening.

"Yes—let me go with you," said he; "show me the way."

Through street, lane and alley she guided him.—They reached the door of the hovel. The cold breaths of the wind whistled in at the cracks and crevices and key holes before them, as if inviting them in. They entered. A sick woman feebly raised her head from the pillow, and gave her a sweet smile. "Elsie, have you come?" she faintly said—

"Yes, mother," answered the child, "and I have brought this boy with me. I do not know who he is, but he said he wanted to come and see where we live. Did I do wrong to bring him, mother?"

"No, my child," said the mother, "if he knows how to pity you from his little heart; but he cannot pity me yet—he is not old enough."

The bright faced, sunny hearted boy gazed in astonishment upon the mother and child. The scene was new to him. He wondered if this was what they called poverty. His eyes looked sad upon the wasting mother, but they glittered with wonder, when they turned towards Elsie. Suddenly they filled with tears. The want, the woe, the barrenness, the desolation, were all too much for him. He shuddered at the cold uncovered floor. He gazed mournfully into the empty fireplace. His eyes wandered wonderingly over the naked walls, looking so uninvitingly and cheerless. Putting his hand into his pocket he grasped the coin that his mother had that very morning given him, and drew it forth.

"You may have that," said he, holding it out to the child.

"Oh, you are too good—you are too generous, I fear!" broke in the mother, as if she ought not to take it from him.

"Mother will give me another if I want it," said he. "It will do you a great deal of good—and I don't need it. Take it, take it!—you shall take it!" and he was instantly gone.

It was a gold coin of the value of five dollars.

Mother and child wept together. Then they talked of the good boy whose heart had opened for them on this new year's day. Then they let their fancies run and grow wild and revel as they chose. They looked at the glistening piece. There was bread and fuel and clothing and every comfort in its depth. They continued to gaze upon it. Now they saw within its rim pictures of delight and joy; visions of long rooms all wreathed and decorated with evergreens and flowers; visions of smiling faces and happy children; sights of merry voices, and the chiming music bells, the accent of innocent tongues and the laugh of gladsome hearts.

Ah! what a philosopher's stone was that coin!—How it turned everything first into gold and then into happiness! How it spread them a ladened table, and crowded it with merry guests—and those guests, too, all satisfied and happy! O, what bright rays shone forth from that trifling coin of gold!—Could it have been so bright in the child's or man's dark pocket? No; else it had before then burned its very way through and lent its radiance to others. Could it have shone with such visions in the rich man's hand? No; else his avarice would have vanished at once, and his heart have flowed with generosity! No, no—it was only to such as the widow and her child that it wore such a shine and emitted such brilliant rays and revealed such sweet and welcome visions! Only for such as they.

That night returned this angel boy to the bleak house, then filled with happiness and lighted with joy; but he was not alone—his mother was with him. Blessed boy! He passed the whole of New Year's day in making others happy. And how much happier was he himself? How his little heart warmed and glowed to see the child uncover the basket he had brought with him, and take out one by one the gifts which were stowed there! And how overjoyed was he to see his mother offer the sick woman work and a new home, and to see the sick woman grow suddenly strong and almost well under the influence of kind offers. He wondered if their happiness could possibly be as deep as his own—if their New Year was as bright to them as it was to him. He knew not how any one could be happier than he was at that moment.

Years have rolled away into the silent past. That little girl—Elsie Gray—is a lady. Not a lady only in name, but one in very deed, in heart, in conduct. She dwells in a suburban cottage, and her husband is truly devoted to her. The husband is no other than the generous boy who, on New Year's festival,

[illegible] tenderly in the [illegible] and went home [illegible] quietly in the [illegible] she [illegible] how that God had [illegible] her child. She died resigned and

Are there coins, either of gold or silver, that must be locked away from sight at the beginning of the New Year?

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.—Much is written at the present time upon the influence of bad books. We have several large and wealthy corporations in this country whose professed aim is to supply the country with good literature and to counteract the terrible power of corrupt books. The American Tract Society, and the Sunday School Union are specimens of the associations to which we allude.

But there is another style of literature more pernicious than any that the Tract Society or the Sunday School Society opposes. A class of books is popular in our midst which is as insidious in its mischief as a rat hole in the dyke of Holland—which affects the tone and thought of public life like the miasma of the tropics—which penetractes and pervades the whole system like the fumes of burning charcoal, which lulls the body to repose and invites to that slumber that knows no awakening. The air is full of it. Its fruit is seen in the wild fanaticism of one section, in the impracticable conduct of another,—in the assaults against the Union, the laws of the United States and the compacts of the Constitution—which distinguish the Black "Republicans."

We allude to the disunion fiction of the present day—the "literature of philanthropy," as it is, called, or as it may be better described, the "Uncle Tom Cabin literature" of the present time. The money success of that book has called out a host of imitators—and the country is flooded with assaults on the South; the North forgetting that she ever held slaves, and gave up the system because it was not a profitable kind of labor—forgetting that all the "original thirteen" held slaves at the time of the adoption of the Constitution—and that the condition of the black man in Boston, when he was held thus to service, was better than it has ever been since. The North, we say, drinking in the tales of fiction and falsehood from the pious pens of the Beecher Stowes and Sorrys, has become infatuated and possessed to an alarming degree.

The condition of the slave is exaggerated till his real condition is unknown—the South has become a den of hideous monsters—the melody of the bird is lost in the cry or the shriek of the wretched slave—the Union is a brotherhood of thieves—the Constitution a compact of blood—and its compromises a covenant with death and hell. At the start, these statements and extravagant remarks excited only a smile of contempt. But the story has been so often told and repeated in so many forms—this style of novel writing has become so popular and so profitable—so generally have such works been circulated and read—that the bad, ripe fruits are seen on all sides.

The last Legislature of Messachusetts is an evidence of the general influence of this kind of writing. It went to the extreme of disunion. It sent the demagogue Wilson to the Senate to sit in the chair of Webster, who when Scott was nominated at Baltimore, rubbed his hands with glee, and suiting the action to the word, said of Webster, "We have dirked him! We have dirked him!" The Abolition press has done something toward creating the fanaticism and disunionism of this age. The Northern pulpit has done more. But the licticious and mendacious tales of Southern life and customs emanating from pens called pious, and from publishing houses called respectable, have done more than all. We would like to see the social life of Boston laid bare with all the *fairness* that marks the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The citizens of that moral Athens would find cause to hide their heads in shame. Cases can be found, and that not isolated, that will match any cases or persons created by Mrs. Stowe. Let the streets and alleys of Boston be searched, without a candle, and brutal husbands, infidel wives, "Topseys" without numbers, deserted children, weary and overtasked maidens, and women fleeing from home oppression, tyranny and want to prostitution, could be produced. Let that form a basis for a novel of "Life among the American Athenians." Let the recent developments in that fashionable part of Boston, "the Shawmut avenue," and the conduct of the Daltons and the Coburns with their wives, become the standard for the domestic life of New England. Let the tyranny of the husband—which makes many a noble-hearted woman in that city curse the day of her bridal, and the hour that she was born—a tyrranny more general in New England than any part of this land—be unfolded. Let the oppression of the grinding down of sewing women and working girls—the system of corruption and crime, that underneath a smooth cloak of religious zeal and a warm regard for suffering humanity in the *distance*, marks the social system of the North—let these blaze out in a novel as a tale of real life; let the novel be followed with a "key with the names appended," and the South would have little reason to blush for any story written by poverty-stricken adventurers. We should like to see the novel written. Let it be called "Peter Pious' Cottage, or, Life Among the Philanthropists."

New York Daily News.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.—We extract the following from the American Statistical Annual for 1854, relating to Jamaica:

"From papers recently laid before the British Parliament, it appears that since the emancipation of the slaves, more than 600 estates in the Island have been abandoned. These once gave employment to 50,000 laborers. The number of estates abandoned or partially abandoned from January, 1852, to January, 1853, was as follows:

	Sugar Estates.	Coffee.	Country seat.
Abandoned,	128	96	30
Partially Aband'd,	71	66	22
	199	162	52

Total acres, 391,187

The language of the late Governor General, Sir, Charles Grey, on the condition of this island, is instructive. "The fertility of its soil and fitness for both tillage and pasturage, the richness and variety of its vegetable products, the alternation of mountain and valley, the numerous hot springs and medical waters, the known existence of various and valuable minerals, the timber and ornamental woods of its forests, the abundance and variety of fish on its coasts and neighboring reefs indicate peculiar facilities for the promotion of the future welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, and warrant the hope that, low as it has fallen, it will not be permitted to relapse into utter barbarism." Everything, however, indicates that such must be the fate of this beautiful and fertile island, unless its social elements be speedily changed. The process of its downfall is being accelerated every year.

HIGHLY CREDITABLE.—A few evenings since, in company with a literary friend, we visited the Portrait Galley of Mr. O. P. Copeland of this city, and were pleased to find so many fine likenesses, and quite a number of them of distinguished North Carolinians. So far as we are competent to judge, we really think Mr. C. is an artist of no ordinary grade. His paintings are natural, striking and well executed. We were also the more gratified on learning that this artist is not a foreigner, but a native of the South. We can but recommend all North Carolinians who desire to have a good likeness, and who have what all the citizens of the good Old North State ought to have—State pride, to call on Mr. Copeland, and they will not be disappointed. Likenesses as large as life are taken by this gentleman from Daguerreotypes, so that those who have miniature likenesses of departed or absent friends, may from them obtain portraits of large size. Among many others we were pleased to see in course of completion a good likeness of Dr. S. Wait President of Oxford Female College. One of the Literary societies of Wake Forest College, we understand, desire to have a good likeness of the Doctor, as a fitting ornament for the Society's Hall, a compliment which is in good taste to one who was the originator and first President of that cherished and useful institution.

Bib. Recorder.

BOTTS NOMINATED.—A party or society in Brooklyn, New York, styling itself the "American Union Legion," (another name for know-nothingism,) has nominated John M. Botts, of Virginia, for President!

The "American Union Legion" is for dispensing with the 12th article of the Philadelphia platform and in favor of substituting something else in its place.

For the Standard.

Swift time has roll'd on, and the last year has left us:
It witness'd our sorrows and number'd each tear;
Offender relations and friends has bereft us,
Yet we are permitted to hail the New Year.

Let us, then, hail the Year with hearts of devotion,
And leave our madness and follies behind,
For well do we know in this world of commotion,
That lasting enjoyments we never shall find.

The schemes of poor mortals—how often frustrated?
Though we plan them with judgment and conduct them
Half of the comforts we once contemplated, [with care,
We never could grasp them—they're gone with the Year.

The turmoils behind us, each grief and vexation,
Distress and troubles, we'll meet them no more,
And we ought to be thankful for that dispensation,
Concealing from morta s the scenes yet before.

With a voice like the trumpet the Year doth remind us,
With awful precision now points to the tomb,
And bids us to look at the scenes just behind us,
So loudly proclaiming to mortals their doom.

We read on the pages of fond recollection,
The features and converse of some we held dear,
But they've left us behind them in grief and dejection,
No more with us now, do they hail the New Year.

We look on the grave where the body now slumbers,
No more to be waked till the trumpet they hear,
When we hope to rejoin those in the land of bright wonders,
Where we never shall witness an end to the Year.

How many this day in sweet friendship united!
Who're rolling in pleasure, nor think danger near.
How soon will their prospects and comforts be blighted—
The grave will engulph them in the course of the Year.

How empty are titles!—what a fatal illusion!
To seek for vain honors among mortals here,
When death will soon throw in promiscuous confusion,
The millions now hailing the first of the Year.

Let Sam'vel's office-hunters the Year hail with pleasure;
Their schemes of promotion now ripen apace,
They anxiously look to the end of each measure,
Still hoping to rise on a rival's disgrace.

They may push on their projects with highest ambition,
While seeking for places of honor and gain,
The course of the year will change their condition,
And number them out with the hosts of the slain.

How many amongst them to power are rising?
Who seek elevation by means most unfair;
We think the foul arts they are so basely practising,
Will all be developed in the course of the Year.

May each honest man with a zeal that wont tire,
Contend for those rights to free men so dear;
May the creed and the doctrines of each neither,
Be banished for ever in the course of the Year.

May that peace be restored now banished by faction;
May the hand of kind Heaven our destinies steer;
May Know Nothingism, the cause of distraction,
Be banished from amongst us in the course of the Year.

May *Sam*, the great humbug, be banished the nation;
May all his abettors now tremble and fear;
May the rod that's uplifted produce reformation;
May Heaven effect it in the course of the Year!

May the Church rise in splendor in every direction;
May joyful Hosannahs the wilderness cheer,
Till time rolls her on from this vail of dejection,
To hail in highest Heaven the great Jubilee Year!

AMERICA.

Johnston Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE first Monday in January, which will be the seventh day of the month. The Trustees are truly grateful for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon the school during the present session, and respectfully solicit a continuation of the same; feeling confident that no institution of the kind, offers greater facilities for the same expense.

The male department, as well as the superintendence of the whole, will be under John W. Stuart, Esq., who has been engaged several years in teaching with great success; a part of the time connected with Randolph Macon College as Principal of the Preparatory department, which, we are informed by the Faculty, he conducted with eminent ability, and left with the regrets of all concerned.

The female school will be under the direction of Miss Flora Graham, who is a North-Carolinian by birth and education, and consequently, identified with us in interest and feeling. She is a *first honor* graduate of one of the best female colleges in the State, the President of which, in speaking of her says, "She is one of the best scholars I ever knew, and I would esteem any man fortunate who could secure her services as a teacher;—too high a character I could not give her." Instruction from such teachers, as well as the cheapness of board and tuition, are advantages which should not be overlooked by persons who have children to educate. Young men will be prepared for the advanced classes in college, or for the business walks of life; young ladies will have a fine opportunity to acquire a superior education, both social and ornamental.

The Academy is situated in a healthy and agreeable community, 15 miles South of Raleigh.

Pupils will be received any time during the session, and charged from the time they commence. No deduction will be made unless in case of protracted illness.

The terms per

The Standard.

RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1856.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

The K. N. Members from North-Carolina.

The Nebraska-Kansas bill passed the House of Representatives the 21st of May, 1854, by a vote of 113 to 100, and was immediately thereafter approved by the President. By this act the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, which had been established in the "compromise" of 1850, in questions of slavery, was re-affirmed; and it was declared that its "true intent and meaning" was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the States;" and it was also declared that these Territories, "when admitted as a State or States, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This measure was sustained in the House by the Southern Democrats, by the great body of the Northern Democrats, and by all the Southern Whigs with the exception of five. It was voted for by Hendrick B. Wright, of the 12th District of Pennsylvania; and in the campaign of 1855, Mr. Wright took the field, defended this vote and staked himself upon it, and was defeated by H. M. Fuller, for whom Messrs. Puryear, Paine, and Reade, of this State, are voting for Speaker.

The Whig State Convention of North-Carolina, which assembled in this City on the 21st February, 1854, adopted among other Resolutions, the following:

"*Resolved*, That we re-affirm the Resolution of the last Whig Convention on the "compromise" measures of 1850, which declares them a final settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate; *and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired.*"

By this Resolution the doctrine of non-intervention was expressly approved; and the inference most clearly is that it was approved as a carrying out of a portion of the "compromise" of 1850. The Whigs of this State entered the campaign on this platform, and professed to stand on it in good faith until the election. Both parties, then, in this State were in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill—both approved it and justified it before the people. But now what do we see? Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, was the most active and prominent advocate of this measure in the last House of Representatives; Mr. Wright, who was defeated by Mr. Fuller, voted for it and spoke for it at home; and now, in a contest between Messrs. Richardson and Fuller for the Speakership, the three K. N. Whig Representatives from this State are found uniformly voting for the latter. But Mr. Fuller, say these gentlemen and their adherents, is now with us—he is now sound. What proof is there of this? It is known that he was a party to the late fusion movement in Pennsylvania of Know Nothings, abolitionists, and black Republicans; and he is now enjoying his share of the *honor* resulting from that movement. With the temptation of the Speakership glittering before his eyes, he says he is opposed to agitation, and would not vote to degrade the Southern people by again fixing on them an unjust and unconstitutional restriction; but he expresses no regret for his course, and his lips are sealed as to the manner and the means by which he triumphed over Hendrick B. Wright. The latter gentleman has been uniformly true to the Constitution and to his Southern brethren. His speech on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, delivered in the House, April 4th, 1854, shows him to be an out-and-out non-intervention statesman—in favor of the "compromise" of 1850, and the advocate of the right of slaveholders, as well as non-slaveholders, to remove to and settle in the Territories of the Union. In fine, *Mr. Wright was with us in the day of trial*, and was defeated because he stood by us, by Mr. Fuller. *Mr. Richardson was also with us in the day of trial*, and was re-elected against the most desperate efforts of the Know Nothings and abolitionists to defeat him.—The difference, then, between Messrs. Clingman, Branch, Ruffin, Craige, and Winslow, and Messrs. Puryear, Reade, and Paine is (assuming as we do, and justly, that this question of non-intervention is paramount to all others) that the former are sustaining for Speaker a man who *did not* desert us when aid was needed; and the latter are sustaining a man for the same post who *did* desert us before the people of his District, and who succeeded thereby in defeating one of our most attached and active friends. It is also apparent that the three latter gentlemen are acting in direct opposition to the deliberately expressed opinion of the Whig State Convention of 1854; and, as we humbly conceive, in direct opposition to the opinions and wishes of a majority of the people of their respective Districts.

But, say these gentlemen and their friends, we cannot vote for Mr. Richardson, because the Democrats who nominated him passed a Resolution denouncing and insulting us, and erected thereby an "impassable barrier" between us. Why, what a subterfuge is this! That Resolution is neither insulting nor denunciatory. It is dignified and respectful, but it announces in plain terms the position of the Democrats, and expresses, as a consequence, their opposition to all other parties and isms, Know Nothingism included. The Democratic members did no more on that occasion than the Know Nothings and Whigs themselves have done a thousand times towards their opponents. We tell these gentlemen and their organs in this State, once for all, that such an excuse will not do. There can be—there are only two parties in the House of any importance—an administration, and an anti-administration party. Messrs. Puryear, Paine and Reade can offer no objection to that portion of the President's late message devoted to slavery. In their hearts they approve it—and yet they are contributing to weaken the South, and to encourage the North in its demands, by acting with the [illegible] party in the [illegible] to injure [illegible] prejudice [illegible] which they owe to their constituents and to their section. It may be, however, that these and other Southern K. N. members, are restrained by their oaths from voting for a Democrat for Speaker. It is expressly declared in the "Constitution of the National Council" of the Know Nothings, that the National Council shall be "the head of the organization for the United States of North America," and "SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO DECIDE ALL MATTERS APPERTAINING TO NATIONAL POLITICS." *Has there been secret action by that Council?* How is it? Is there a power at Washington, or at Philadelphia, *greater than the power of the people in the respective Congressional Districts?* We pause for a reply.

"GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!"

An esteemed and highly intelligent friend, writing us from Greene County, under date December 25th, says:

"The duration of our greatness and happiness as a people depends on our union. How long can the integrity of the federal Constitution withstand the assaults of its enemies, so well organized and strong as they now are? Time alone can answer. The days of the Confederacy seem to be rapidly passing away, and with them will go the last and best hopes of man. But, Sir, in the providence of God, there is still a hope. Look to the House of Representatives, and behold that little band of patriots, seventy-six in number. They are the great breakwater against the surges of treason and fanaticism. Cheer that little band on in the fearless discharge of duty; and assure them of that reward most appreciated by a public servant—the warm appobation of a grateful constituency. God save the Republic!"

"God save the Republic!"—we echo the lofty and solemn words. Look to the Democrats of the House, most impressive in their attitude, and commanding the respect of all, though in a minority—look to the Senate, firm, sedate, true, resisting the floods of treason and fanaticism as "rocks resist the billows round their shore"—look to the patriotic and great-hearted man, Franklin Pierce, now filling so worthily the seat once occupied by Washington and Jackson, and hear the voice of cheer, of encouragement, of hope, which he sends out over all these States as with the blast of a trumpet, summoning all good men of all parties to their duty, in a crisis so fraught with peril to our institutions: "*The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitution. I shall never doubt it I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.*"—Our friend had not seen the message when he wrote. We know that his hopes have been greatly strengthened by it. Here, then, let us stand, and look confidently for the clouds to disperse and a brighter and more benignant sky to break upon us. Faction, hatred of the Union, and treason to the Constitution are powerless even in the House of Representatives. They have a majority, but they cannot organize; they threaten and rage, but they cannot act—and if they should act, the Senate and the President are Democratic, are with us, and will save us. Our government is so constituted that no combination of bad men will ever be able, we trust, to destroy it.—Let the people of the South only stand firm, and present a united front to their assailants, and all will be well. THE PRESIDENT IS WITH US; and the people of the free States, who have it in their power to bring down or to turn aside impending evil, are returning, we believe, to a sense of duty to the South, to themselves, and to the Constitution.

CITY AFFAIRS.

A few weeks since we took occasion to refer to City affairs, and to express the opinion that some change was desirable in the City government. Some *disinterested* correspondent of the "Register" replied, nominating us, ("over the left") for Mayor; and the Raleigh "Register"—whose knowledge is exceeded only by its zeal and brilliancy in small matters—endorsed the communication. We considered this little fling at the time as unworthy of notice; but we now state, in justice to all concerned, that we do not desire to be either Mayor or Commissioner, and that, if elected, we could not serve. There are some people who think, because *they* want office, every body else wants it too; and then again, some people get office, and hold it, by pretending to be "all things to all men." We trust the Editor of the Register had no agency in getting up the ticket for Commissioners, published recently in the Star, in which he figures as a candidate.

We consider it also proper to state, that the street rumor—started for interested purposes—that Capt. Harrison is *our* candidate, and that he was brought out through *our* instrumentality, is totally unfounded. We are in favor of reducing the City taxes, of economy, and of an efficient City government; and we shall vote in the coming election *without regard to party*. We concur with our correspondent—"A Citizen,"—that this is a matter with which party has nothing to do.

Our paper is open to both sides, and we will publish communications for both or either, when written in becoming terms. Let the citizens give some attention to this election, and vote in such a way as to them may seem best; but let them bear in mind, at the same time, that low taxes and an efficient administration of City affairs are greatly to be preferred to the promotion or advancement of the views and schemes of any man or set of men.

THE HUNTERS' FEAST, by Capt. Mayne Reid—published by DeWitt & Davenport. For sale by Pomeroy.

Perseverance enabled us to read this book through—364 mortal pages. It may suit some tastes, but we found nothing in it either romantic, sentimental, entertaining or instructive. The "Feast" turns out a *fast* in the end; and the entire book is a patchwork of such odds and ends as are wholly uninteresting. It is a great buffalo hunt, in which an Englishman, a Kentuckian, a doctor, a negro, and the author, and one or two others are engaged; but strange to say, we hear nothing of buffaloes until near the end of the book, and then Munchauson is imitated in such a manner as to render the imitation ridiculous when compared with the original.

The mechanical execution of the book is good, and the book is a neat one. Our copy is more for ornament than use.

KATE WESTON, by a young lady of Philadelphia—published by DeWitt & Davenport. Also for sale by Pomeroy.

☞ We are requested to state that copies of the Revised Statutes have been received by Gov. Bragg, for distribution among the various Counties of the State; and that persons have been engaged to distribute them, but have been prevented from starting by the inclemency of the weather. As soon as the weather opens, they will be sent out as rapidly as possible.

☞ A Know Nothing District Convention will be held in Wilmington to-morrow. Wonder if it will meet with open doors?

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of previous notice, says the Washington Union, the Democratic National Committee assembled in the city of Washington, at 12 o'clock, m., on the 8th day of January, 1856, and was called to order by Hon. R. M. McLane, of Maryland, chairman of the committee.

On motion of Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, Wm. H. English, of Indiana, and George Read Riddle, of Delaware, were chosen secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Henning, the roll was called; whereupon the following gentlemen answered to their names, viz:

Maine—Cyrus Moore.
New Hampshire—John H. George.
Vermont—David A. Smalley.
Massachusetts—B. F. Hallett.
Rhode Island—Welcome B. Sayles.
Connecticut—James T. Pratt.
New York—John P. Beekman.
New Jersey—Joseph C. Potts.
Pennsylvania—John Oakford.
Delaware—George R. Riddle.
Maryland—Robert M. McLane.
Virginia—William H. Clark.
North Carolina—Warren Winslow.
Alabama—C. C. Clay.
Mississippi—A. G. Brown.
Louisiana—John Slidell.
Ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton.
Kentucky—J. M. Elliott.
Tennessee—George W. Jones.
Indiana—Wm. H. English.
Illinois—Isaac Cook.
Michigan—T. F. Broadhead.
Florida—S. R. Mallory.
Iowa—George W. Jones.
Wisconsin—Benj. S. Henning.
California—J. W. Denver.

Mr. Broadhead moved that the meeting adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow; which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Riddle moved that the committee now proceed to fix the time for the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; which motion was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, Mr. Jones, of Iowa, proposed the first Monday in June next, at 12 o'clock, m.

Mr. Henning, the 4th of March;

Mr. Riddle, the third Saturday in May; and.

Mr. English, the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. Henning moved that the committee adjourn until to-morrow: decided in the negative.

Mr. Henning and Mr. Riddle having withdrawn their propositions fixing the day for the meeting of the National Convention, the question was taken upon the proposition of Mr. English, and was decided in the negative.

The motion of Mr. Jones, of Iowa, was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cook moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of carrying out the resolution of the last National Convention in reference to procuring a hall, arranging seats, &c., for the approaching convention; whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:

Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio.
Mr. Cook, of Illinois.
Mr. Broadhead, of Michigan.

Mr. Henning moved that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Hon. R. M. McLane for the highly satisfactory manner he has discharged the duties of chairman; and the vote being taken thereon by Mr. English, one of the secretaries, was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Riddle, in behalf of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington city, invited the committee to attend a meeting of said association this evening; which invitation, on motion of Mr. Jones of Iowa, was accept.

On motion, the then adjourned.

ROBERT M. McLANE, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
GEORGE READ RIDDLE,
Secretaries.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In pursuance to a call regularly made, the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, appointed by the Democratic National Convention of 1852, to "promote the democratic cause," and "designate the time of holding the next convention," met at the National Hotel, in the city of Washington, at 12, m., on the 8th day of January, 1856, and, with entire unanimity—

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention of 1856 meet in the city of Cincinnati, at 12 o'clock, m., on the first Monday of June next.

The National Convention of 1852 adopted the following resolution as to the number of delegates to be chosen:

"*Resolved*, That, in constituting future national conventions of the democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the Democratic National Committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect."

It is requested, with a view to the proper arrangements of seats of members, that the delegates from the several States or districts of the United States to the next National Convention forward to Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Hicksville, Ohio, chairman of the committee of arrangements, their respective names and post offices: and the democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy this call, and the proceedings of the Democratic National Committee.

By order: ROBT. M. McLANE, Chairman.

Attest:
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
GEO. READ RIDDLE,
Secretaries.

A "BIG POTATO"—THE GOOD CAUSE PROGRESSING.—A friend, writing from Yanceyville, says: "I see that some are boasting of their large potatoes, pumpkins, &c. Mr. Thomas Bigelow, a good Democrat, exhibited at our County Fair a potato, which when first dug weighed *eleven pounds and three quarters*, and at the time of the exhibition weighed eleven pounds and a quarter. * * The good cause is progressing here. The K. N's are few in number and weak in influence. The Democracy owe you many thanks for the fearless manner in which you have fought for them, both in prosperity and adversity."

PROF. EMMONS.—Inquiries are frequently made as to the point or points at which letters will reach Prof. Emmons. Gov. Bragg, we learn, has in hand several communications addressed through him to the Professor, but is at a loss to know to what Post-office to send them. If this should meet the eye of Prof. E., he would oblige his friends here by at once communicating with them.

Prof. E., we believe, is at present in Western Carolina, engaged in his valuable labors.

The year we have entered upon will witness much political excitement. In North Carolina we will have to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; we also have to elect a Legislature and Governor. In view of these things, it becomes every man to prepare himself to discharge his duty to his country, by trying first to discharge those that he owes to his God. Much reading and reflection are necessary, to qualify a man to know and appreciate what and who he is, and what are his duties and rights. *Golds. Tribune.*

Ignorance and cruelty are as closely connected as Damon and Pythias. Who ever saw a dog-fighter who did not spell philosophy with an "F"? We pause for a reply.

CONGRESS.

On the 10th instant, the House of Representatives was in session all night, several motions for adjournment being defeated. There were four more ballots, the last standing—Banks 88, Richardson 62, Fuller 27, Pennington 6, scattering 4. The House then adjourned until Friday.

The House voted but once on the 11th for Speaker. Banks 98, Richardson 70, Fuller 30.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Richardson replied to a series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer. He commanded marked attention. Mr. Richardson said he had supported the Kansas Nebraska bill, leaving the question of slavery to the people. He had voted for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Mexican acquisition, in the spirit of the Compromise of the Constitution, which does not carry slavery into territories, but protects all sections alike.

Mr. Banks declared that he was nominated and elected by Democrats and Know Nothings,—the latter predominating. He believed all men created equal. All other questions were subordinate to the interdiction of slavery in the Territories, which he would unite with all to effect.

Mr. Fuller was not in favor of the Missouri restriction. He was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and did not believe in the equality of blacks and whites. He would proscribe no man for religious opinions, and would invite foreigners to settle in the public territory; but on all matters of legislation and administration "Americans must rule America."

A ballot for Speaker was taken, with the following result; Bank 94, Richardson 69, Fuller 34, Pennington 7, scattering 3; necessary to a choice 104. The House then adjouned.

Wednesday and Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The resolution of the democratic members in their last caucus to vote against adjournment, and to remain in session until a Speaker was elected, intended as a new demonstration of their disposition, if not of their ability, to bring about an organization of the House, so far from having contributed to such a result, served only to increase the animosity of the opposition, and the scenes which occurred on Wednesday night stand in striking evidence of this declaration. The experiment intended to be tried by the democratic party was tried, and it was proved to be a failure. From five o'clock on Tuesday until eight o'clock on Wednesday morning no ballots for Speaker were taken, until the most obstinate struggle on various propositions to adjourn, calls of the House, &c., &c., had been made by a portion of the K. N. party, and defeated. After remaining more than twenty hours in continuous session, the democrats at last voted in a body for the adjournment, leaving the country to judge whether they, as a minority of the House of Representatives, could do anything more than they had done to effect the organization, and at the same time to adhere to their obligations to the constitution. Excepting an occasional burst of hilarity during the protracted sitting, caused by the good-humored speech of some one of the members, the temper of the House was exceedingly good when we consider the exciting issues involved and the nature of the divisions of parties.

Nothing decisive or important was accomplished during the night; and when the House adjourned, at half-past eight o'clock, Thursday morning, it seemed to be as far from the election as when it assembled on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. *Wash. Union.*

OUR COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—The general complaint of our country newspaper editors is pinching poverty, with hundreds and thousands of dollars due them from their delinquent subscribers, which they cannot collect. It is a general disease, and the following case, we dare say, is by no means an isolated exception.—The editor of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Standard thus appeals to the charitable feelings of his patrons:

"Where is the money coming from to pay for paper for our next issue? We cannot get a quire without the cash in advance. We have borrowed until our credit is gone. We have worked two years for nothing, and boarded ourselves—or rather our wife has boarded us "free gratis, for nothing." Our compositors want their wages. Our landlord wants his rent. Our children want shoes, and our wife wants a new calico dress. We are out of wood, out of potatoes, out of flour, out of meat, out of butter, out of sugar, out of patience—in short, out of nearly everything, except a clear conscience. We dodged the sheriff until we could dodge no longer; and have dodged our creditors until we are tired. We have not a shilling in our pocket, and you owe us two thousand dollars! We are trying to live a christian life, and hope to get to heaven. It affords us no satisfaction to think we shall not meet you there.—We should greatly prefer to have you pay us and thereby remove a very great obstacle in the way of reaching that place of rest."

Our experience teaches us that there is a very simple method of abolishing this universal plan among our country editors of furnishing newspapers and advertisements upon trust, and living upon nothing. It is to abolish the credit system of payment for papers and subscriptions. *N. Y. Herald.*

The New York Herald is conducted upon the cash system; and so of the Baltimore Sun, and the Northern papers generally. They send to no one but for the cash in advance, and as soon as the time paid for expires they discontinue. Thousands of Northern papers are thus taken and paid for by Southern men, while their own publishers are neglected, some of them injured, and others broken by the credit system. Is this just? Northern papers can command the cash in advance among Southern men; but Southern publishers are required to wait, and wait, and thus lose large amounts due on their subscription lists. "All of which is respectfully submitted."

THE COLD WEATHER.

Our Northern exchanges refer in *feeling* terms to the severity of the weather, which has been unprecedented for many years, even in that region. The rivers are frozen over, and travel both by water and Railroads has been almost entirely arrested. The mails are, of course, very irregular.

Since our last we have had a heavy fall of sleet and snow here. A snow seldom remains in this latitude more than four or five days; but over a week has passed since this one fell, and the ground is still covered with it. The weather is, however, slightly moderating.

THE STORM AT THE NORTH.—The storm of Saturday last seems to have visited the whole Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Halifax with unexampled severity—the more intense the farther North it has travelled. Its duration was from 15 to 18 hours. In Boston it was the most severe storm that has occurred for seventy years; and in New York the "oldest inhabitant" can remember nothing like it. The mails were all detained, and the city railroad stopped running. At Halifax the gale and snow storm was furious. The snow at 8. p. m. on Saturday was four feet deep, and no immediate prospect of abatement.

THE DEMOCRACY OF TENNESSEE.—The democrats of Tennessee met in State convention at Nashville on the 8th of January. A telegraphic despatch to Hon. George W. Jones and Hon. Jno. H. Savage, from Hon. A. V. Brown, gives the following as the delegates at large and electors:

Delegates for the State at Large to the Cincinnati Convention.—Thomas Lyon, Knoxville; Col. James M. Sheld, Hillsboro'; E. G. Eastman, Nashville; W. B. Travis, Manleyville.

Electors for the State at Large.—Hon. Wm. H. Polk, Columbia; Hon. Isham G. Harris, Memphis.

For the Standard.

CITY AFFAIRS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am gratified to perceive that our municipal affairs, and the cause of reform, are beginning to excite the attention of our citizens.—One of your correspondents—"A Tax-payer"—propounds some pointed and important questions on the subject; and I should like to see them satisfactorily answered.

Our City taxes are now *fifty-five cents* on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, and *two dollars* on the poll! Add to this the State, the County, the Parish, and the School taxes, and some idea may be formed of the very large amount of taxes paid by the citizens of Raleigh. These heavy rates of City taxes, I am confident, operate against the improvement of the place. Persons are thereby deterred from purchasing real estate within the corporate limits. Many purchase just without the limits, and build, in order to avoid the heavy taxes; and in proof of this I refer to the numerous buildings, lately erected all around and just outside the limits of the town. But the citizens, I am sure, would not be disposed to complain, if they knew where and how these large sums of money were expended; and if they felt that, while their taxes were being properly and judiciously applied, they were at the same time being in some degree relieved from corporation indebtedness. But such is not the case. I have not seen or heard of any satisfactory exhibits of the incomings and outgoings; and with the exception of some bridges—all of them costly, and one of them at least injudiciously constructed—but little evidence is to be seen on the streets of the expenditure of money. What sums have been lost by imprudent contracts, or voted away in salaries to inefficient officers, or paid by way of interest on the principal of a debt which ought by this time to have been discharged—I know not.

So much for the financial condition of the town. The police regulations are no better. It is notorious that more ardent spirits are consumed here than at any former period. It is notorious, also, that slaves can obtain liquor without difficulty; and that trading and gambling between white men and slaves, and free negroes, are of daily and nightly occurrence.

And what is the remedy for this state of things? Is it not in a new Board?—in a Mayor and Commissioners pledged to reform, and who will devote themselves energetically, sternly, and faithfully, to the duty of reducing the taxes—of improving the streets—of enclosing the City cemetary—of paying off the City debt—of expending all funds judiciously, as they would expend their own private funds; and of establishing and maintaining stricter police regulations? Party has nothing to do with a matter of this sort; nor am I influenced by any personal feeling towards the present Mayor and Commissioners, or their subordinates. I look above and beyond that, as it is the duty of every good citizen to do. Every one is interested in the City government, and the cause of reform and of good government is the cause of all. A Whig, for example, is oppressed with taxes, annoyed with bad streets, and injured by the sale of liquor to his slaves; but he submits to it, and his consolation is that these grievances are the result of Whig or Know Nothing administration!—and the same as to a Democrat. Why, how absurd! The Whig or the Democrat, who takes this view of the matter, manifests certainly a singular regard for his own interests and truly "pays dear for his whistle."

I am satisfied, gentlemen, that our City government will not be what it ought to be until a new Mayor is elected. The present Mayor, it is well known, is not fitted for such a place. He is wanting in energy, directness, and independence of character. He evidently thinks more of popularity—of pleasing every one, than he does of performing his duties. He has been in office some ten or twelve years. I have frequently voted for him, and with pleasure—but I cannot sustain him any longer.—Even if he had discharged the duties of the place tolerably well, as he has not done for the last year or so, I could not vote for him, because I am unwilling that he should hold such an office for life. Let us, then, unite on some other gentleman; and if the present incumbent should not gracefully retire from the field, as he now has an opportunity of doing, the citizens will be under the disagreeable necessity of defeating him at the polls.

A CITIZEN.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1856.

For the Standard.

To the Benevolent of the City of Raleigh:

During the unusually severe weather we have had for several days past, it has been nearly or quite impossible for the laboring classes of the community who depend *entirely* upon *their* daily labor for the means of support, to do work of any kind, and consequently, from what I have learned from sources entirely reliable, there has been probably more suffering for the want of the absolute necessaries of life than has ever before been known in any part of the country; and particularly for *fire-wood*, an article that has been both scarce and high.

As an instance of the distress that has been brought about by this state of things I have been informed by a gentleman who has made it his business to visit as many families as it was in his power to do, for the purpose of dispensing such funds as had been voluntarily placed in his hands in connection with his own donations, that he visited one family where the clothing had been removed from a chest, and with the addition of the *bread tray*, had been split up to keep up a scanty fire, and that the lady of the house was then sitting with her shoes frozen on her feet. Other cases of a like character were found in the course of his visits. The cases of suffering I have been informed, at least such as are referred to particularly, are among those that under ordinary circumstances are able, willing, and do support themselves, as I am informed by the benevolent gentleman who has been looking into the matter, that he confined his visits to such as he knew merited consideration and aid.

From this it is evident that there is necessity for the benevolent to come up to their duty at once in this matter.

I have been constrained to write this communication, Messrs. Editors, that the matter might be brought prominently before this community, and to suggest that a *box* be held at the Court House on Monday next, during the progress of our City election, in which all of our citizens can have the privilege of depositing a contribution for the relief of the suffering poor of the City during the severity of the winter.

The amount contributed, to be placed in the hands of the Pastors of the various churches for distribution.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The following timely suggestions from the Richmond Enquirer cannot be too extensively copied:

"The democracy is now one determined, compact, and national party. Sectional feuds and sectional feelings are obliterated and forgotten. It is the party of the constitution and the country—the only sheet-anchor of hope to the conservative and patriotic. Let us endeavor to preserve its unity and integrity, not divide it by discussion as to the superior claims of the North or the South to the next presidency. The democratic party knows no North, no South. It recognises no sectional, no personal, claim to the presidency. When the nominating convention meets, let it select its candidate with sole reference to the good of the country. Let us excite as little personal or sectional prejudice in the mean time as possible, so that we may conduct the canvass with the same zeal, devotedness, and harmony that we now practise. If the friends of the many distinguished men who have been suggested as candidates choose to present their claims, let them do so without disparaging the merits or claims of others. Above all things, however, let us avoid raising the sectional question of the claims of North or South to the office. The office belongs to the country, not to sections. Get the right man, and he will be sure to do equal justice to all sections."

ALARMING.—There have been a large number of marriages in Norfolk and Portsmouth since the refugees have returned to their homes, and a correspondent advices us of *seventy-two others* upon the tapis.

A certain newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, having advertised that they would send a copy of their paper gratis for one year, to a person who would send them a club of ten, received the *largest of clubs* from a young lady in the country.

[illegible] AT RALEIGH.

Extracts from letters to the Editors:

[illegible] Co., Dec. 31, 1855.

"I send you $2 for the Standard. Please send my receipt in the paper, as usual. I have no idea of quitting your paper, but expect to take it as long as I live. I have been a subscriber to it for ten years, and I can say that I heartily approve of your course in every particular. Thanks to the cause of the Union and the Constitution that we have champions who can expose the dark tricks and schemes of the opposition. The Southern K. N's are beginning to see their error; and as they come out from their dark places, and confess their sins, and promise to do better, and unite with the Democracy, there should be more rejoicing over them "than over ninety and nine" who were never lost in the dark. My best wishes are with you."

CATAWBA Co., Dec. 30, 1855.

"I enclose you the money for the Standard.—Please send a receipt. There is nothing of great importance taking place here. The young people are marrying like well done—and that is all right, especially at this season. I believe Know Nothingism is about dead in these parts. We, the true old Democrats of '76, expect to give the opposition thunder next election. So you had better believe it, you K. N's."

COLD WATER.—At eight o'clock, yesterday morning, the thermometer stood 9 deg. above zero. This is remarkably cold weather for our climate. We are cut off from all water communication with Richmond. The mails are received daily by way of the Seaboard & Roanoke and Petersburg railroads. The Baltimore steamer arrived yesterday morning in due time, though she encountered a great deal of ice. The Dismal Swamp Canal is closed by ice. A considerable quantity of ice is floating in our harbor, and we fear, if the cold continues, we shall be entirely cut off from all parts by water communication. Owing to the severe cold we had no mail north of Baltimore yesterday. *Norfolk Argus.*

MOVEMENTS OF SPECIE.—During past year of 1855 there was received at New York $40,731,637 in specie from California and for the same time there was exported from New York and Boston, $42,450,085.—In 1854 the receipts were $53,968,018, and the exports $44,502,843. The amount of specie produced and imported into the country the past year, it is more than probable, exceed the amount exported.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, yesterday, nominated Ex-Governor Bigler for the U. S. Senate, on the sixteenth ballot.

Despatches for England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The despatches sent by the Government to Mr. Buchanan in England, were unusually long. The administration has supplied him with every available document, together with instructions with regard to the prosecution of the Central American question.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—The House was organized to-day. The Governor's message gives general satisfaction. He argues that justice is necessary in allowing the people of States and Territories to decide the slavery question for themselves. He endorses the position of the President on the Central American question.

Passenger Coach Demolished for Fuel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Two trains from New York arrived at o'clock this morning. They were blockaded by snow-drifts twelve miles north of Camden, and, while the engine and tender went to Camden for assistance, firewood gave out, and the passengers demolished the fences; they finally destroyed a beautiful car, belonging to the railroad company, for fuel! They were afterwards pushed to Camden by a freight train.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th December, 1855, at the residence of Jos. C. Cozart, Esq., by the Rev. R. I. Devin, Mr. Jesse V. Roberts to Miss Larceny P. Cozart, daughter of Jos. C. Cozart, Esq., all of Granville, N. C.

On Sunday morning, the 17th December, by Thomas H. Lyon, Esq., Mr. David Beck to Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Benj. Wheeler, of Granville N. C.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday night the 11th inst., Mrs. Eliza O. McKee, wife of Dr. W. H. McKee.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD," BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO., *Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants*

NORFOLK, Jan. 12, 1856.

The continued severity of the weather has had the effect of putting an almost entire stop to out door transactions.

FLOUR shows rather a downward tendency, though we do not anticipate a permanent decline. We quote S. F. $9½ @ $9¾; Extra $10¼ @ $10½; Family $10¾ @ $11. The demand is about equal to the supply.

COTTON—Sales are of course affected by the bad weather. We hear of no transactions since our last report. We quote nominally 8¾ @ 9c.

NAVAL STORES—Sp'ts Turpt. in fight request at 40 @ 41c. Nothing doing in Tar.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 12, 1856.

We note few or no changes in our produce market. Owing to the unpleasant and cold weather there is but little doing. BACON is wanted at 15 to 16 cts. CORN sold at 70 cts. from wagons. COTTON 8½ to 8¾ for best quality. COW PEAS sold at 70 cts FLOUR—no change—but little offering.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 35 to 36 cts. per gallon. Raw do. $1 to $2. *Car.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12, 1856.

Produce continues to be brought in very slowly, and we have but few transactions to report. The inclemency of the weather prevents all out-door business this morning. Sales since last report as follows:

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 127 bbls. at $2 55 for yellow dip, and $1 35 for hard, per 280 lbs., an advance of 5 cents on previous quotations.

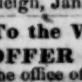
Nothing doing in Spirits Turpentine or Rosin.

TAR—100 bbls. sold yesterday at $1 95 ℔ bbl.

COTTON—135 bales assorted grades changed hands yesterday at 8¾ cents ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sale yesterday of 25 hhds. Cuba at 43@45 cents ℔ gallon, as in quantity. *Journal.*

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."



MEET AT THE ARMORY ON HARGETT Street, on Wednesday evening, 16th instant, at 7 o'clock, for business of importance.

By order of the Captain,
W. E. ALLEY, (O. S.)

To the Voters of Raleigh District No. 1.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. N. BUNTING a candidate for the office of Constable in the Raleigh District No. 1; and he pledges himself if elected to endeavor to give satisfaction.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1856. 16—3t.

To the Voters of Raleigh District No. 2.

I OFFER MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR the office of DISTRICT CONSTABLE for Raleigh District No. 2, and should it be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office without fear or favor. (☞ Election 3d Monday in January.)

WM. E. ALLEY.

Jan. 2, 1856. 13—[illegible]

JAMES H. UNTHANK,
(FORMERLY OF N. C.)
Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ANY business accompanied by a remittance sufficient to pay for stationery, postage, &c.

Office, No. 59, Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.

January 12, 1856. 16—1mpd.

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the one near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—[illegible]

FIVE CENTS REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber George W. Johnson, who is bound as an apprentice to me, and is yet under age. These are to forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said boy under the penalty prescribed by law.

WM. GULLY.

Jan. 15, 1856. 16—[illegible]pd.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—PESCUD & GAYLING have just received their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising an unusually large variety, and *warranted fresh*. Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1856. 16—[illegible]

PAY UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to 1856, will please call and settle, as I am in need of money and must have it.

[illegible]

Jan. 14, 1856. 16—[illegible]wpd.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $50, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinten Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, P. F. Pescud, Seaton Gales.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President*,
William D. Haywood, *Vice President*.
John G. Williams, *Secretary*,
William H. Jones, *Treasurer*,
H. W. Husted, *Attorney*,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal. The next session opens the 2nd Monday in January. Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per session.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Department by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school without its disadvantages.
Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—5w.

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1856. 13—td.
Register copy till day.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853. by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 17, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:
200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.
Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1855. 93—

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address
Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train of Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.
RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1856, WILL COMmence on the 24th day of December, 1855. There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College course. Girls under 14 years of age will hereafter be received into the Institution. Circulars will be sent on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.
T. M. JONES,
President.
Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w5t.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazines, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE SUSPIRIA, Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.
Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, —
The Miscellaneous Essays, do —
The Cæsars, do —
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, —
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, —
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, —
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, —
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, —
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, —
Theological Essays and other Papers, do —
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, —
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where faithful servants will be in waiting to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** in 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.
E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only*, and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.
P. F. PESCUD, GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED by bond or account are *now affectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to me by Elizabeth S. Ryalls, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on Monday the 22d inst., the following property, to-wit:

One negro girl, and two boys, all the household and kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, and fixtures pertaining to kitchen and house-keeping, all the stock of hogs and cattle, one carriage and rockaway. Also, one pair of horses, wagon and harness, all the stock of corn, fodder, shucks and grain on hand.

Terms and place of sale will be made known in due time.
WM. R. RICHARDSON, Trustee.
January 5, 1856. 13—td.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
COUNTING-HOUSE
1856. ALMANAC 1856.

Being Bissextile or Leap-Year, containing 366 Days, and the 80th of American Independence.

Month	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon.	D. H. M.
JAN.,			1	2	3	4	5	7 10	4 50	New M.	6— 4 59 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 7	4 53	First Q.	12— 8 34 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 2	4 58	Full M.	20— 4 4 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	28— 8 6 p. m.
	27	28	29	30	31						
FEB.,						1	2	6 51	5 9	New M.	6— 4 59 a. m.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 44	5 16	First Q.	12— 8 34 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 37	5 23	Full M.	20— 4 4 p. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	28— 8 6 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29					
MARCH,							1	6 21	5 39	New M.	6— 3 6 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 14	5 46	First Q.	13— 9 4 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 6	5 54	Full M.	21—10 35 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 58	6 2	Last Q.	29— 9 4 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 49	6 11		
	30	31									
APRIL,			1	2	3	4	5	5 41	6 19	New M.	5—12 27 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 38	6 27	First Q.	11—11 30 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 27	6 33	Full M.	20— 4 10 a. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 19	6 41	Last Q.	27— 6 7 p. m.
	27	28	29	30							
MAY,					1	2	3	5 12	6 48	New M.	4— 9 23 a. m.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 6	6 54	First Q.	11— 3 27 p. m.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 1	6 59	Full M.	19— 6 38 p. m.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 56	7 5	Last Q.	27—12 14 a. m.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 52	7 8		
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 49	7 11	New M.	2— 6 19 p. m.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 47	7 13	First Q.	10— 8 29 p. m.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 47	7 13	Full M.	18— 6 27 a. m.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 47	7 13	Last Q.	25— 4 52 a. m.
	29	30									
JULY,			1	2	3	4	5	4 49	7 11	New M.	2— 4 4 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 52	7 8	First Q.	10— 1 55 a. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 56	7 4	Full M.	17— 4 2 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 1	6 59	Last Q.	24— 9 33 a. m.
	27	28	29	30	31					New M.	31— 3 40 p. m.
AUGUST,						1	2	5 6	6 54		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 13	6 47	First Q.	8— 6 54 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 19	6 41	Full M.	16—12 28 a. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 27	6 33	Last Q.	22— 3 42 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 34	6 26	New M.	30— 5 51 a. m.
	31										
SEPT.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	5 42	6 18	First Q.	7—10 36 a. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 50	6 10	Full M.	14— 8 51 a. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 58	6 2	Last Q.	21—12 33 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 6	5 54	New M.	28—10 34 p. m.
	28	29	30								
OCTOBER,				1	2	3	4	6 14	5 46	First Q.	7—12 27 a. m.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6 21	5 39	Full M.	13— 6 51 p. m.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	20—12 59 p. m.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 37	5 23	New M.	28— 4 48 p. m.
	26	27	28	29	30	31					
NOV'R.,							1	6 44	5 16	First Q.	5—12 16 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 50	5 10	Full M.	12— 3 49 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	19— 5 25 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 2	4 58	New M.	27—10 50 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 7	4 53		
	30										
DECE'R.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 10	4 50	First Q.	4—10 13 p. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 12	4 48	Full M.	11— 2 57 p. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 13	4 47	Last Q.	19— 1 23 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 13	4 47	New M.	27— 3 21 a. m.
	28	29	30	31							

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses this year—two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The SUN, April 5th, invisible here. The MOON, April 20th, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the morning—partly visible. The SUN, September 28—invisible here. The MOON, October 13th, at 5 o'clock 51 minutes in the evening—visible.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
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H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

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L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
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September 16, 1863. 78—

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October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
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MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

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